



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPRAY KLEENA

Infosafe No.: 7EFGG
ISSUED Date : 25/01/2019
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SPRAY KLEENA

Product Code

2052290, 2052280, 2052270, 2055370, 7108670

Company Name

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

Address

81 Leonard Road
Mt. Wellington Auckland
1060 New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 580 2105
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

Emergency phone number

0800 243 622

Emergency Contact Address

North Island:
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060
Phone: +64 9 5802105
Fax: +64 9 5714388

South Island:
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023
Phone: +64 3 3844433
Fax: +64 3 3844431

(24 hour a day available)

0800 243622

E-mail Address

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Solvent detergent for food processing areas.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.5A Substance that is a respiratory sensitiser

- 6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser
- 6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen
- 6.8A Substance that is known or presumed to be a human reproductive or developmental toxicant
- 8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals
- 8.2B Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue
- 8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue
- 9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

- H290 May be corrosive to metals.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary statement – Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P234 Keep only in original container.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P304+P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

- P401 Store
- P405 Store locked up.
- P406 Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
ETHANOL,2-(2-ETHOXYETHOXY)-	111-90-0	1-10%
Sodium Metasilicate Pentahydrate	10213-79-3	0.1-1.0%
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	0.1-1.0%
Nitrilotriacetic acid trisodium salt	5064-31-3	0.5-2.0%
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	0.1-1.0%
Non-ionic Surfactants	-	Not Specified
Anionic surfactants	-	Not specified
Water	7732-18-5	Remainder

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing

Ingestion

- For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +64 3 479 7248 or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Eye contact

- If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

- Transport to a doctor or hospital without delay.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Over exposure may result in severe skin, eye and respiratory burns with permanent lung and tissue damage. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire or consider foam if a situation arises as in 5.2.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Material is non-combustible, however evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances

Hazchem Code

2R

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

Advice for Firefighters:

Evacuate area and contact emergency services.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Clean up spills immediately.

Personal Precautions

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS to avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapours

Environmental Precautions

Prevent from entering drains and waterways.

Other Information

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation.
- Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating.
- Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Check regularly for leaks or spills

Storage Regulations

- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Standards (WES)

Material	TWA	STEL	Peak
Sodium Hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2mg/m3

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Respiratory Protection

Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator

Hand Protection

Elbow length PVC gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Safety goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes.

Body Protection

Wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Free flowing liquid

Colour

Clear, water white

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Available

Boiling Point

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Miscible

Specific Gravity

1.0 approx

pH

pH (1% solution): Not Available

pH (as supplied): 12.5 - 13.5

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Product is considered stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

Incompatible materials

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye

☑- The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

- When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

- Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium.

Chronic Effects

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis

(rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of

serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC. Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids ($pK_a < 2$) are classified as corrosive (R34).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence:Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Sodium Hydroxide	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:

- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1760

UN proper shipping name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2R

IERG Number

37

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1760

UN Number (Road Transport)

1760

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1760

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge

1 L

IMDG UN No

1760

IMDG Hazard Class

8

IMDG Pack. Group

II

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

IMDG EMS

Fire: F-A, Spill: S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002526.

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Jasol Spray Kleena

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002526

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

25/01/2019

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Other Information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Jasol NZ cannot anticipate or control the conditions under

which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

END OF SDS

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